

OF THEIR HEROIC DEEDS.

at of the State Society of
the Sons of the American
Revolution.

Three Hundred Persons Meet at
Delmonico's and Listen to Much
Wit and Eloquence.

DEPEW'S JOKE ON GEO. WASHINGTON

Professor Sloan, of Princeton; Senator
Platt, Mayor Strong and Others Speak,
Several Touching on the Venez-
uela Question.

The members of the Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution held their fourth annual banquet at Delmonico's last night, on the one hundred and nineteenth anniversary of the battle of Princeton. Guests were present from nearly all the Eastern States, so that nearly three hundred persons sat down to dinner at 7 o'clock in the big banquet hall.

The speeches almost without exception were such outbursts of patriotism as might be expected of the sons of such illustrious sires. There were many hints about Venezuela, all in calm, dispassionate vein, but yet not regarding the matter as brought to a satisfactory issue.

The speakers of the evening were Mayor Depew, Professor William M. Sloan, of Princeton University; United States Senator Orville H. Platt, of Connecticut; Mayor Strong, John Winfield Scott, secretary of the society, who talked on Venezuela exclusively; ex-Senator Warner Miller and John A. Taylor, of Brooklyn.

DISTINGUISHED PERSONS PRESENT.

Seated at the table of honor were John Winfield Scott, Commodore Montgomery Seward, United States Navy; George C. Barrett, Josiah Quincy, Warner Miller, Professor William M. Sloan, Senator Orville H. Platt, Mayor Strong, George H. Depew, General Horace Porter, Edward T. Barrett, Major-General Thomas A. Ruger, United States Army; General Henry Erben, United States Navy; Governor O. Vincent Coffin, John A. Taylor and the Ministers from the Dominican and Venezuelan republics.

At the other tables were John Birce, Judge Robert Hotchkiss, Adolph Ladenburg, Lieutenant George H. McMaster, John J. McCook, Chancellor H. M. McCracken, President A. V. V. Raymond, H. Dudley Warner, Professor H. Van Amringe, Phil D. H. C. Du Val, Colgate Hoyt, James D. Wyckoff, Dr. George Pratt, United States Navy; Rev. A. E. Kilpatrick, Josiah Jewett, Clarence M. Bassett, William H. Curtis, John H. Starin, Andrew H. Green, William H. Robinson, General Stewart L. Woodford, William Berr, Colonel William Barrett, Theodore Sutor, General J. C. Breckenridge, Colonel L. L. Langdon, Seth Sprague Terry, Henry S. Bontelle, John H. McGraw, E. B. Roberts, W. S. Gold, William W. J. Warren, Captain Hugh R. Gordon, Andrew J. C. Foye, General Ferdinand F. Fox, Robert B. Roosevelt, General Thomas Wilson, Walter S. Logan, Colonel John C. Calloun, Edward Hall, Ira Bliss Stearns, Stephen M. Wright, General Horace C. King, Colonel Fred D. Grant, Elbridge C. Spaulding, General Thomas Ewing and many others.

The hall was tastefully dressed in American and French flags. A band played with a will. Before the guests sat them down a blessing was asked by the Rev. Abbott E. Kilbridge. The menu of the dinner was as follows:

Entrée.
Consomme Britannique. Risque de Crevettes.
Timbale Perigordaise.
Turbot Americain. Hollandaise Vert pre.
Pommes de Terre Persillade.
Fillet de Boeuf aux Olives.
Petite Pate a l'Anglaise.
Chapons Braise Viennaise.
Choeur Plats au Gratin.
Cakes de Ris de Veau. Rites Herbes.
Haricots Flageolets Cautes.
Sorbet Regence.
Caneles Twice Baked.
Salade de Lettuce.
Pouding Parvete.
Glace Fantaisie.
Petite Torte.
Cafe.
Champagnes.
C. H. Mumm & Co., Extra Dry.
Perrine Jone's Reserve.
Veuve Clicquot, Very Dry, Yellow Label.
Bismarck Brand.

It was five minutes after 9 o'clock when Chansey M. Depew, president of the Empire State Society, arose and rapped for order. He was greeted with applause, especially by the visitors, for they do not know that he dines these days at Delmonico's rather often than he does at home.

DEPEW HAS FUN AT WASHINGTON'S EXPENSE.

Dr. Chansey M. Depew was at once witty and eloquent. He lauded the Revolutionary worthies as good diners, all except Washington, and of him he said:

"I want as he was in every other direction, profoundly as he appreciated and much as he enjoyed the dinner, General Washington by his presence generally spoiled the pleasures of the feast. The severity of his dignity and the distant majesty which ennobled him destroyed the freedom which is necessary to the full appreciation and enjoyment of the occasion. The grandfather of General Cochran was Surgeon-General of the staff, and he used to tell the story of the efforts made by the younger Americans to break through this reserve."

"The novel method of producing this result was that the best raconteur of the time told the story which had proved the greatest success, and then that Gouverneur Morris should slap the story and say: 'That is the story of the feast. How do you like that?' Washington was first astonished, and then a pained expression came over his face; then he slowly rose, and with great dignity retired from the room. This was the first and last experiment they made upon General Washington."

Dr. Depew gave high praise to the descendants of the men who fought the War of Independence, and incidentally did not forget the president of the New York Central. He said the descendants of the Revolutionary heroes still occupied the first place in the country. President Grant, he said, was of Colonial stock and so were the Judges of the Federal Supreme Court. Eight-tenths of the presidents of the great banks and trust companies were in the same category, and the same was true of the railroad. He compared the President of the Vanderbilt back to the Colonial period. The president of the Central Railroad had no ancestor who arrived in this country later than 125 years ago. The president of the Pennsylvania system lives in the house which his ancestors built 200 years ago. And the same rule of eight or nine to one would be followed through the executive offices of all the railway systems and individual railroad companies in the United States."

PROFESSOR SLOAN TELLS OF THE BATTLE.

Dr. Depew now introduced Prof. Sloan, of Princeton, who talked interestingly about the great and decisive battle. He said the expression of the English Parliament told the whole story. It was "This wretched affair at Trenton has blasted all our hopes." It was true that, from a British standpoint, all was lost, for after the battle of Princeton the Americans were true belligerents. The Revolution at that time was apparently a lost cause. Cornwallis had his men in comfortable winter quarters and was taking his ease. The surprise at Trenton gave the country an electric shock.

On the outskirts of Trenton the British met 4,000 Continental troops with 8,000 trained soldiers. They were not 1,000 yards apart, and the camp fires of the Americans burned brightly through the long night. Cornwallis sent to Princeton for three regiments to battle in the morning, but at midnight the Americans stole away, and at dawn they reached Princeton.

When the British charged they did not have to meet bayonets, for the Continentals

SPEAKERS AT THE DINNER OF THE EMPIRE STATE SOCIETY SONS OF THE REVOLUTION.

Josiah Quincy.

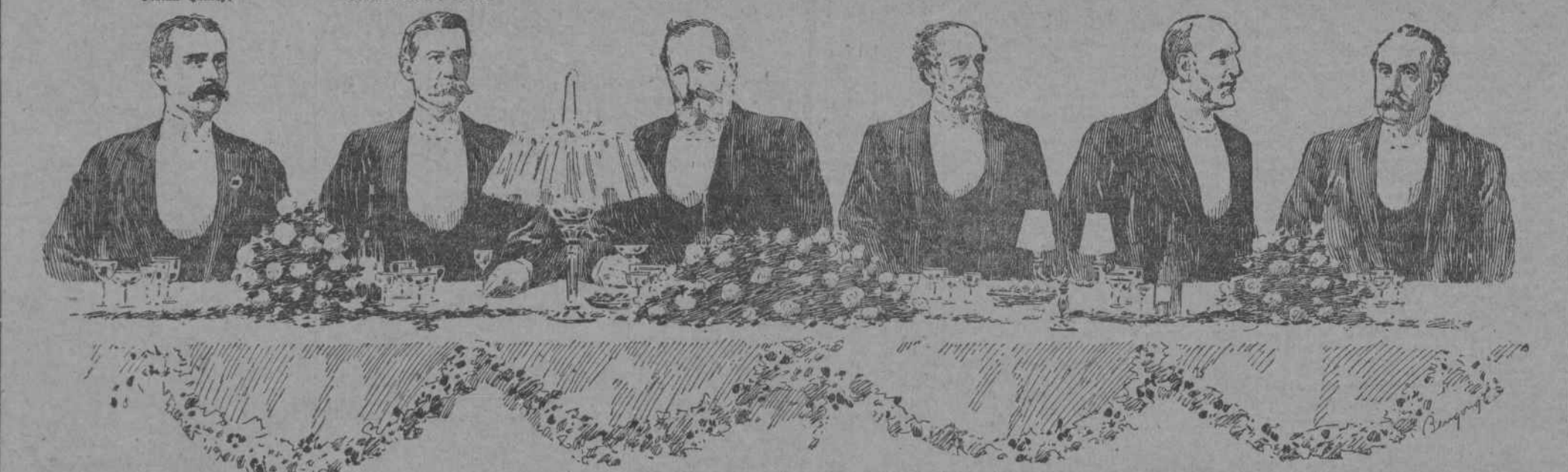
General Horace Porter.

Mayor Strong.

Orville H. Platt.

Chansey M. Depew.

Warner Miller.



soldiers had none. As the redcoats went to the hill they fired two brass pieces, which pieces are now in one of our State museums. The Americans marched within thirty yards of the line of fire.

The unsupported Seventeenth Regiment of redcoats fled, and it was then a fight to clear old Nassau Hall of the refugees. It was a small affair, said the Princeton speaker, but it was a great victory. After that, with all the early boasting, the only points in possession of the British were Newport and New York. All else was in possession of the rightful owners. As events turned out, without the help of France, no force could have stayed the Continental arms.

In closing Professor Sloan told of meeting Count Von Moltke in Germany twenty years ago. When he knew the youth to be an American, he said he had made a study of the battle of Trenton, and that for strategy he considered Washington first, and his greatest work the flight from Trenton and the battle of Princeton.

SENATOR PLATT ON LIBERTY.

The next speaker was Senator O. H. Platt, of Connecticut, whose toast was: "The Growth of an Idea." He traced the progress of liberty in America through the history of the country, and said that the growth of liberty had been a steady and sure process, and that the growth of liberty had been a steady and sure process, and that the growth of liberty had been a steady and sure process.

"There is no throne on the Western Continent upon which a king may sit today, there never will be. One by one imperial and kingly powers the world over must give way to self-governing republics. Neither England's Parliament nor France's would dare to-day to tax without consent their remaining colonies in America."

"One thing, however, must not be forgotten. Liberty is not license. Every attempt to substitute license for liberty has been a failure. License, masquerading in the robes of liberty, has seemed at times to threaten the downfall of true liberty, but it has always emerged from the conflict stronger and more glorious."

"Liberty must be regulated and protected by law, and the law which regulates and protects must be supreme; must be implicit and ungrudgingly obeyed. Do not be alarmed by present indications that true liberty is to be debased by any pretensions of those who seek freedom unrestrained by law. Do not be pessimists. Do not fear. Cherish the faith of the fathers who established liberty through great tribulation."

"Through all history, like the words which sprang up to choke the growth of the seed in the parable of the sower, license has sprung up about the goodly stalk of liberty, but it has never choked nor prevented its triumphant growth. It never will. The tree of liberty is no sapling chance sown by the hand of man. It is of God's own planting; it is of His own tending. It will grow on until the final emancipation of mankind from every form of tyranny, oppression and wrong."

GENERAL HORACE PORTER.

General Horace Porter was now called on to respond to the toast, "Washington in the Princeton campaign." He said this campaign was known as the rescue of the Jersey. He spoke of the miserable condition of Washington's Army and the great hardships they had to undergo, and said when the hour was darkest and they thought everything was lost, Washington arose and showed of what material he was made. He took his little army and went to Trenton, and there gained a decisive victory.

"A man weaker than he might have rested on such laurels, but not so with him, and a few days thereafter he made that historic march and defeated the trained army of Europe. That campaign won praise from high quarters. Napoleon and Frederick the Great spoke of it as the greatest feat that had ever been accomplished. The tradition is that when Washington led the forces out of the heart of Princeton he was so conspicuous a personage that it was believed he would never return alive, and many of the soldiers in the thick of the fight placed their hands in front of their eyes to avoid seeing their leader shot down."

General Porter alluded to Washington's sense of humor, and related a number of amusing anecdotes applicable to the first President of the United States. He said that an ideal leader of men, and some of his acts were prodigies of valor, so that he often snatched victory from the jaws of defeat."

MAJOR STRONG'S SPEECH.

Mayor Strong was now introduced. He said, among other things: "I am satisfied that none of the members of this city government belong to the Sons of the American Revolution. (Laughter.) I see one or two of them here, but I think they are invited guests. (Laughter.) None of the Sons of the American Revolution, and quite sure, are reformers or they would be connected with this administration in some way or other, and looking at the things around and about me, I am convinced that I am the only reformer in this room."

"I think a little as your president does, that a reformer must be a patriot; and then, I have thought ever since he made that remark that I have no patriotic in this government with me undertaking to take charge of the municipal affairs of the city of New York."

"I believe reformers cannot be anything else but patriots, even if I am not filled with it in my municipal government. Now, Mr. President and gentlemen, I thank you very much for allowing me an opportunity of being this gathering of fine-looking men, wishing I had some of you with me in the government, but I suppose there is not an office in my gift, or has not been that any of you would take. (Laughter.) I believe the highest salary I can give anybody is about five or six thousand dollars, but one-but that has always been taken by the Sons of the American Revolution, because some of my fathers 'fit' in the revolution, and I never saw them since they 'fit' there."

SCOTT ON VENEZUELA.

Mr. Depew introduced Mayor Josiah Quincy, of Boston, who made a brief address, and then came John Winfield Scott, secretary of the State Society, whose subject was "Venezuela." He said the republics to the south of us must be protected at all hazards. The difficulty which faces us today is not, he said, a boundary line here, but the boundary line in Europe. There are a lot of robbers there who never permit an opportunity to pass to create strife for personal gain. The American people have no easy for anything owned by any foreign nation. We have no hatred for Great Britain, but we insist that every citizen of this land shall be permitted to enjoy such things as they are entitled to."

He said he spoke to an Englishman about the desire of the English to grab all the land in sight, and the English reply was that they did a better government was given them than they had before. He was not alarmed that our cousins had fortified Halifax, and tried to gain an entrance into the Orinoco. We were simply preserving liberty on the American hemisphere."

The people of the Western hemisphere were advancing the principles enunciated by Abraham Lincoln, that this was a country of the people and for the people."

Ex-Senator Warner Miller, of Brooklyn, made a speech to the toast, "The Marriage of the Oceans," which was, of course, about

the Nicaragua Canal, in which he is interested.

"PATRIOTS OF '96."

John A. Taylor spoke on the "Patriots of '96." He said the people were too often accustomed to mistake bluster and loud-mouthed self-assertion for ardent love of country, and to become so disgusted with the hollowness of the counterfeits as to distrust the genuine coin. His country was not the United States, but the people who were to win its victories and sustain the immortal safeguards of government which they have not the faintest, vociferating demagogue who are crying from the house-tops to let loose the dogs of war, and who are braying themselves hoarse over the capacity of one Yankee to whip a dozen Englishmen."

"If in our day and generation the dreadful issue of war shall supplant for a time the calm pursuit of peace, the men who are to win its victories and sustain the immortal safeguards of government will be not the blustering, vociferating demagogue who are crying from the house-tops to let loose the dogs of war, and who are braying themselves hoarse over the capacity of one Yankee to whip a dozen Englishmen."

"These will be the first to demonstrate to the recruiting officer that they have organic weakness which totally unfit them for any branch of the army or navy. But out from the ranks of common citizenship, and counting-house, factory and well-tilled fields, and money-laden banks will come the calm, resolute patriots of the land, allied with the recognition of their duty to the father and mother land, and glad to acknowledge the patriot's obligation."

"These men now walk our streets by the million. They are not ashamed to criticize our national weakness. Blind-eyed and deafened is the modern statesman who sees in the mad pursuit of wealth, and hears in the careless speech of fashion which marks our present day, nothing more profound than an emasculated manhood or an indifferent womanhood."

NOT MORE HUSGARTS.

"Thus it becomes evident that patriots and soldiers are to be weighed and not counted. You cannot say to the men who have sacrificed their lives for their country that they are to be weighed and not counted. You cannot say to the men who have sacrificed their lives for their country that they are to be weighed and not counted. You cannot say to the men who have sacrificed their lives for their country that they are to be weighed and not counted."

"We are coming, Father Abraham, Three hundred thousand more."

SONS AT PRINCETON INN.

Many Distinguished Members of the National Society Participated.
Princeton, N. J., Jan. 3.—The National Society of the Sons of the Revolution were sumptuously entertained at the Princeton Inn to-night by the New Jersey branch of the society, to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the battle of Princeton. Over a hundred members were present, among them many of national repute. The members were entertained in the afternoon by the college entertainment committee, and after viewing the battle ground of Princeton they adjourned to the inn, where the following speeches were listened to: "The Battle of Princeton," by Dr. Depew; "Sons of the Revolution," Hon. Gilbert Collins; "Patriotism and the Revolution," L. H. Stansbury; "Progress of the Society," ex-Governor Carroll, president of the national society.

Intendant James W. Pierce and members of the Board of Managers of the Institution in New York yesterday to prepare the papers for the defence in the habeas corpus proceedings to be heard this morning before Justice Dykman at White Plains.

The Journal's account of William H. Weeks's remarkable reception at the Home Thursday night, when he went to demand

the release of his unfortunate boy, roused such indignation at White Plains that the supporters and officers of the Home recognized for the first time the seriousness of their situation. They are making preparations to meet the proposed investigation. The lawyers for the defence will assert in court to-day that Superintendent Pierce is perfectly willing to turn Harry Weeks over to anybody that can provide for him in a proper manner.

That will not mean that they will surrender him under habeas corpus proceedings. They will fight the motion this morning and probably defeat it. Their line of defence will be that Harry Weeks's commitment was regularly issued by the Cross River Magistrate, Merritt, and that the detention of the boy at the Home is in accordance with all legal forms, approved by the Board of Supervisors, which paid \$2.11 a week for his maintenance during the past four years, and justified by the evidence, believed to be genuine, that William H. Weeks was dead. Magistrate Merritt's writ of commitment will be exhibited to disprove the argument upon which the writ of habeas corpus was issued by Justice Dykman.

PIERCE'S CLAIM FOR BOARD.

Members of the Board of Supervisors were indignant yesterday at Pierce's statement to William H. Weeks that Weeks would be paid for his care at the Home by the board at the Home since his commitment if he appeared in court. The Board only pays for children committed to the Home by the county justices of the peace, and acknowledges the county's responsibility

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WARM INDIGNATION AGAINST PIERCE.

Westchester County People
Will Not Permit the Chain-
ing of Children.

Managers See, That They Cannot
Satisfy Public Opinion Except
by a Full Inquiry.

NEW PROOF OF INHUMAN ACTS.

Harry Weeks, It Now Develops, Has
Probably Been in Irons the Larger
Portion of Four Years, or Sings
He Was Put in the Home.

Judge Robertson and Richard K. Emmert,
counsel for the Westchester Temporary
Home for Destitute Children, met Super-

intendent James W. Pierce and members

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in New York yesterday to prepare the

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